

# CHINA'S DEFIANCE

## Russia Considers Invasion Only an Act of Rebels.

## SIBERIAN CITY NOT TAKEN.

## Victory Now Reported for Russians—Army to Be Thrown Into Manchuria.

## BATTLE AMONG THE CHINESE.

## Governor of Shantung Reported to Have Defeated a Force of Rebels.

Chinese Strengthening the Defences of the Woosung Forts, and More Warships Are Ordered to Shanghai—Report That a Force of 15,000 Japanese Is to Land at Shan-Hai-Kwan—Prince Tuan Said to Have Ordered a Force North to Keep Up Attack on Russia—More Rumors That the Ministers Were Safe on July 9—Tien-Tsin Silent.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—While it is untrue that any formal declaration of war has been made by China against Russia, it is accepted as a fact by all the European Powers that many millions of the Chinese have committed themselves to defiance of the Western world. It is the consensus of diplomatic opinion that the only reason why the first aggression was against Russia was that she is the only Power whose territory is contiguous to that of China.

It is hardly expected that China will pretend to make her warlike policy regular by withdrawing her Ministers from the foreign capitals. A nation which descends to the role of savages by such conduct as that of the Chinese at Peking will scarcely bother with such trivial formalities.

Those who know China suggest that Prince Tuan probably believes that the Chinese representatives abroad have been sacrificed by the Powers in revenge for the fate of their Ministers at Peking. Such actions it is pointed out, would be a matter of indifference to Prince Tuan because the Chinese diplomats abroad nearly all belong to the party opposed to him.

MAGNITUDE OF THE NATIONS' TASK.

Each day's developments increase the European conception of the magnitude of the task which faces civilization. Those who a few days ago prophesied that half a million men would be needed and that a long war was inevitable no longer are ridiculed. Inquiries in England and Germany disclose the fact that a large portion of the vast output of the arms and ammunition factories of those countries has been going to China for the past four years. France has now proposed to the Powers to prohibit the traffic, but this is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

There is evidence that China possesses 800,000 modern rifles, but the makers of these arms have never given a hint of the fact to the respective governments against which they will be used.

It is uncertain how long the Powers will keep up the pretension that there is no war with China and continue to harbor the Chinese representatives. Germany's refusal to allow them to continue their secret communications with China will probably be adopted by the other Powers. The only effective means to accomplish this end, however, will be to stop all cipher telegrams to China, for it is easy for the Ministers to communicate through other persons, as they are known to have been doing for the past two weeks.

RUSSIA TO SEND A BIG ARMY AGAINST PEKING?

A despatch to the Central News from Vienna says Russia has addressed a note to the Powers declaring that she never desired to prevent action by Japan for the reestablishment of order in China. Russia's opposition was solely directed against the giving of a European mandate to Japan. The note states further that Russia is now preparing for a great military operation through Manchuria against Peking.

A telegram from Seoul, Korea, dated July 18, says it is reported that the Russian telegraph and railway lines in Manchuria have been considerably damaged. The telegraph line north of Seoul is entirely interrupted. The Boxers are reported to have appeared at Lenchueng.

BATTLE AMONG THE CHINESE.

A despatch from Shanghai says: "It is reported that a battle has taken place at Tsang Chow, on the border of the Provinces of Shantung and Chihli.

between the troops of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang and Gov. Yuan Shih Kai, and that the former were severely beaten." Tung Fuh Siang is the Chinese General who was reported to have led the attack on the legations which resulted in a massacre. Yuan Shih Kai is the Governor of the Province of Shantung.

MORE WARSHIPS TO GUARD SHANGHAI.

A Shanghai despatch of date of July 16 says: "For the last fortnight a Chinese steamer has been towing a cargo boat between Woosung and the Shanghai Arsenal, presumably with arms and ammunition to strengthen the defences of the Woosung forts. The foreign officials requested the Chinese authorities to discontinue the sailing of this vessel, but she passed yesterday as usual."

It is also reported from Shanghai that the Powers are sending more warships there in view of possible trouble. There are already nine vessels between Shanghai and Woosung, besides eight of the native city.

FORCE TO LAND AT SHAN-HAI-KWAN?

From the same source it is announced that the British cruiser Terrible and four allied cruisers, the names of which are not given, are off Shan-Hai-Kwan, which is at the eastern end of the Great Wall, to reconnoitre and cover the landing of 15,000 Japanese troops.

There is also an unconvincing story from Shanghai that the Consuls there have unanimously agreed to recognize Liu Kung, Viceroy of Canton, as Emperor of China, so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, believing that they may implicitly trust him. It is apparently true that Liu Kung has appointed Mr. Taylor, Statistical Secretary of the Customs, as acting Inspector-General of the Customs and interim vice Sir Robert Hart.

The Times's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing under date of July 16, says that the reported trouble at Ning-po has been greatly exaggerated. The local panic among the natives, which is gradually subsiding, was mainly due to published accounts of the wholesale killing of innocent natives in Tien-Tsin. Assurances by the Municipal Council that the Chinese residents in the settlement would be protected had a good effect.

INCREASES ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

On the other hand, the revelation of the capacity of the Chinese forces in the north against European troops has had a markedly noticeable effect on the attitude of the officials toward missionaries in the interior and in stimulating anti-foreign tendencies wherever they are latent.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL SUFFER MOST.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "There is great consternation here and some alarm at the serious state of things in Siberia. Not without reason it was said the other day by a very important imperial official that we may thank Providence if the Chinese do not massacre everybody. The massacre in Peking is not even yet allowed to be published here. The Russian press has not been far wrong in pointing out that of all the nations concerned in the Chinese crisis Russia will in the end suffer most."

"The Amoor and Ussuri territories have to a great extent been deprived of troops to be sent to Port Arthur, Taku and Tien-Tsin, and now the Chinese have attacked that part of the frontier where the Russian forces are far too weak for the present to do anything but act on the defensive until the arrival of reinforcements."

"A special commission is sitting daily to arrange for the despatch of troops. It is chartering boats. Twelve transport vessels have already been engaged, including a Danish steamer for which the Government paid £12,700 for conveying troops and stores to China. It has been decided to send another 80,000 men to Kieff. That military district has been placed on a war footing and a division of infantry, 16,000 men, have already started thence overland for Siberia. Other troops are leaving from the Odessa district. Three detachments are being moved into Manchuria, one up the Sungari to Harbin, commanded by Major-Gen. Alexieff, the second from Nikolai, commanded by Major-Gen. Chichagoff, and the third from old Turkhout, commanded by Major-Gen. Orloff."

"The War Office assures the press that the combined measures of the Ministers of War and Finance are quite sufficient to secure perfect safety for the Russian frontier and to rescue the Russians still remaining in Manchuria."

It is not known what has happened at Tien-Tsin since July 14 or what has become of the defeated Chinese forces. CHINESE DETAIN RUSSIAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.

There have been repeated rumors that Europeans have been directing the Chinese artillery at Tien-Tsin. The Standard's correspondent at that place, in a despatch dated July 11, says that eight of the Russian military instructors in the employ of the Chinese Government are reported to be forcibly detained. The enemy has compelled them to work the guns. One of these men made his escape and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

# BLAGOVESHCHENSK NOT TAKEN.

But Chinese Bombed the Town—Russians Said to Have Captured Aigun. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The report that the town of Blagoveshchensk, the capital of the Amoor district, had been captured by the Chinese, which emanated from officials of the Ministry of Communications, is now emphatically denied by the General Staff.

An unofficial telegram from Irkutsk, dated July 17, states that the Chinese had been bombarding the town for two days from Saghalin (Aigun), which is across the river from Blagoveshchensk, but does not mention the capture of the place. On the other hand it transmits a report that the Russians have captured Saghalin.

Officials here who consent to discuss the situation emphatically deny that the Government has altered its attitude or that it regards itself as being at war with China. Such a declaration of war as that made by the local commander at Saghalin could not be regarded as formal. There was no evidence that it was authorized.

These officials declare that Russia is indifferent as to what rebels and usurpers such as Prince Tuan do. She would not, however, allow acts of violence against herself to go unpunished. If it once became known certainly that the Government had ceased to exist in China then every soldier and warship ought to be disbanded or ranked as a brigand or pirate.

It is understood that Russia has forbidden the free use of the telegraph to the Chinese Minister, and requires that all his messages be viced by the Foreign Office.

The Chinese Legation reasserts the conviction that the declaration of war issued by the commander at Saghalin was unauthorized. The officials at the legation believe that the commander forged an Imperial order. His position anyhow does not entitle him to convey such a declaration.

The Norovskis asserts that a declaration of war from Prince Tuan is a matter of indifference to Russia. It adds: "Let him declare and do worse."

The Norovskis says that as war exists it does not matter much who declared it. Russia knows how to defend herself. The paper comments on the statement made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Brodick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, that arms had been supplied to China by British firms. It demands that Great Britain immediately put restrictions on her traders, and adds that Russian troops could not fight side by side with the troops of a nation which provided rioters with war material.

Gen. Gribovski reports from Blagoveshchensk that the Chinese along the Amoor River near Aigun and Blagoveshchensk have thrown up intrenchments for a distance of twenty versts. They have erected batteries and heavy guns are now in position. It is reported from Chefoo that Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men and ordered a northern force to expel the foreigners from the district of Amoor. Another force will operate against Mukden.

Russia intends to strengthen her Pacific squadron by the addition of two first-class cruisers, one ironclad, two transports and ten torpedo boats.

The War Office has informed the press that the international forces in China will number from 70,000 to 80,000 by the middle of August. Admiral Alexieff will command, assisted by Col. Dessino, the Russian Military Attaché at Peking.

The War Office has received a despatch from Kharbarovsk, dated July 16, saying that the Chinese artillery employed against Blagoveshchensk is being increased. Telegraph communication with Charbin has been cut, which causes a serious plight.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ATTACKED.

Paris Despatches Show That the Revolt Is Spreading to the Yang-tse Valley. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 18.—The French Consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 15 that the Italian Bishop and three missionaries have been killed in Honan. The Viceroy declares that he feels overwhelmed at the progress of the rebellion.

A caravan of English and American engineers and missionaries from Chensi was attacked near Siang-Ying and several members of the expedition were wounded. The caravan is expected to arrive at Hankow at any time.

These despatches are considered here to indicate that the rebellion is spreading to the Yang-tse district.

LONDON, July 18.—The Japanese Consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 13 that the Boxers have destroyed the London and Catholic missions at Heng-Chow, killing three foreigners.

WONT RECEIVE CHINESE MINISTERS.

Spain Will Ask Him to Leave the Country If Reports of Massacre Are Confirmed. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 18.—The Government has refused to receive the Chinese Minister, who recently arrived here, and it is stated that he will be asked to leave Spain if the reports of the massacre in China are confirmed.

It is reported that the Government will send the cruiser Emperor Carlos V. and a body of troops to China.

Missionaries Reported Safe.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—A cable message received here from Dr. George Worth of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in China says that he and his party are safe in Japan. The Baptist Foreign Mission Board here today received advice from Southern China to the effect that its missionaries there are safe.

# FATE OF THE MINISTERS.

HOPE FOR THEIR SAFETY REVIVED IN WASHINGTON.

It Was Inspired by a Despatch to the Japanese Legation That the Ministers Were Holding Out on June 20—We Think They Have Been Taken to a Place of Safety.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With the question of an extra session disposed of, for the time being, at least, interest in official circles was revived today in the fate of the Japanese Ministers at Peking, and while some high officials are positive that all of them have been slain, and others hold that no man's opinion on the subject is worth anything, there prevails a very strong and almost confident feeling that the chances of rescue have not entirely disappeared. This hopefulness is based principally on two pieces of information, the first definite and conclusive, and the other to a certain extent involved in theory. The first piece of news came to the Japanese Legation in a telegram from the Government at Tokio, the contents of which were furnished to the press in the following statement:

"The Japanese Legation has received a cable despatch giving the contents of a letter received at Tien-Tsin on July 12 from the Japanese Minister at Peking. The letter is dated June 20 and was brought by secret messenger. It says that the legation was daily bombarded; that ammunition was running short; that the danger of massacre was imminent and that prompt relief was earnestly desired. The messenger who brought the letter said that the foreign Ministers considered it impossible to secure provisions after July 10."

There appears to be no doubt as to the genuineness of this information. It came by direct mail from Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister at Peking. Its importance lies not only in the fact of its reliability, but in that it contains news of the Peking situation of a date four days later than the last message from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Customs. At the time Sir Robert's message was sent the Chinese had trained artillery on the legations, but had not used it. Government officials, as individuals, have placed practically no faith in the messages from Chinese official sources alleging to give news of conditions in Peking, but the message from Baron Nishi suggests that these may be true. In an account from Chinese sources it was asserted that the Boxers had been repulsed by the legation guards and, apparently disheartened at their losses, were not renewing their attacks. It was said also that they had adopted starvation methods. Baron Nishi's message shows that the legations were able to hold out against the bombardment of the Chinese artillery for some days, and that in the scarcity of food and ammunition they were not giving up. In view of his advice the Chinese report of later date that the Boxers had been repulsed and had suspended the attacks on the legations may be authentic after all.

This matter of the ability of the Boxers and the revolting troops to starve out the foreigners has a direct bearing on the other information which the legation has obtained. The authorities here have learned that the imperial city, where the royal family live, contains immense stores of provisions, enough to supply a besieged army for many months, and perhaps for years. The British legation, where the foreigners took refuge after the burning of the other foreign establishments, is right up against the wall of the imperial city. It is a question in the mind of the Ministers and the Government that it would not be a hard matter for the imperial authorities to furnish food to the besieged foreigners from the imperial city, and the hope is strong that this has been and is being done. There may be reasons why the recognized Chinese Government is unable to give such aid to the Ministers and their charges, in fact it is believed here that the recognized authorities are afraid to oppose the Boxers and the revolting troops on account of the danger of civil war that might come from such a course. There is a general belief in Government circles that the imperial authorities are more than willing to protect the foreigners, realizing that a failure to do so would probably mean war with the Powers and the end of the dynasty.

With this belief uppermost in their minds, the officials are placing a great deal of stress on their discovery that the imperial authorities are able apparently to furnish the legation people with provisions. It is felt also that the Chinese Government may be assisting them in other ways, possibly going so far as to smuggle ammunition into the British compound. By this time it must be known in Peking that the Powers do not regard themselves at war with the Chinese Government, but consider that the Government has a revolt on its hands and that it is willing to protect foreigners. The receipt of such information by those in the imperial city may have an important bearing on the fate of the foreign Ministers. The officials can only hope that it reached the recognized Government before the foreigners were at the mercy of the Boxers.

Minister Wu Ting Fang has an ingenious idea about the situation at Peking which he disclosed to Secretary Hay, and the Secretary in turn told the Cabinet at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Hay said that he was sure that the foreigners have been taken to a safe place by Chinese officials, and this suggests a reason why the Ministers are unable to communicate with their Governments, as any attempt to send despatches might reveal their whereabouts.

The State Department had a despatch this morning from John R. Hays, United States Consul at Chefoo, with reference to the Chinese official report that the foreign Ministers were safe. Mr. Fowler said that the Governor of Shantung wired that his courier left Peking on July 9, and the legations were still holding out.

RUMORS OF MINISTERS' SAFETY.

Governor of Shantung's Report That Legations Were Holding Out on July 9.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai of to-day's date says Mr. Warren, the British Consul there, has received a telegram from Mr. W. R. Carles, the British Consul at Tien-Tsin, which states that a Japanese messenger who left Peking on June 20 reports that Prince Tuan's troops were then bombarding the British Legation with Krupp guns.

Mr. Warren prefaced this telegram with the statement that he could not see the slightest ground for hoping that the foreigners in Peking were still alive.

A despatch from Tokio says the Japanese Government has received despatches from its Consul at Shanghai of date of July 18 which say that two of the legations at Peking were standing on July 9. That night the Chinese forces attacked Prince Tuan's barracks and killed and wounded 100 Chinese. On July 7 Chinese soldiers and the Boxers decided to bombard the legations. The foreign representatives and the Emperor and the Dowager Empress were in a most critical situation.

An official telegram from Tokio received in London to-day says a courier who arrived at Tien-Tsin on July 12 from Peking expressed the fear, which was entertained by the foreign Ministers there, that it would be impossible to secure provisions after July 10.

The Cool Allegiance Manifesto.

Are crossed by the through western union of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Ad.

# TO SELL NO MORE ARMS TO CHINA.

French Government Sends a Circular to the Powers on This Subject.

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PARIS, July 18.—M. Delcasse has taken the initiative in the matter of preventing the shipment of arms to China. He has sent a circular to the Powers on this subject, in which he says that France considers that the moment has arrived when this step will prove acceptable to all the Governments and be welcomed by public opinion. The Foreign Office believes that the misconception can be made of France's action in this matter, because French factories have supplied arms to the Orientals as well as those of other countries.

SHANGHAI, July 18.—The Consul met to-day and decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement. It was remarked that the British Consul had not attended the last three meetings of the Consuls.

BEIJING'S PLANS.

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LONDON, July 18.—A despatch from Antwerp says Belgium contemplates hiring two South American warships for service in Chinese waters, she will claim a million pounds indemnity from China for the killing of Belgian citizens and the destruction of property.

Public opinion in Antwerp, the despatch says, charges the missionaries with causing the present conflict. A Chinese mandarin, who is at present in that city, pointed out that the Jews and Mohammedans had been tolerated in China for centuries because they did not interfere with the Chinese religion.

TO AVENGE THE ENVOYS.

Italian Minister of War Tells the Troops Why They are Going to China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NAPLES, July 18.—Count Prati di San Martino, the Italian Minister of War, summoned the officers of the Chinese expedition before him to-day and made an address, in the course of which he said:

"The object of this expedition, in common with those that are being sent by other Powers, is not territorial occupation, but to avenge the murder of the ministers and other foreigners. The only conquest now aimed at is that of the commercial market."

The Italian troops will embark on July 7.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

Bishop Scott Reports the Outrages by Boxers at Tung-Ching.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—The Secretary of the North China Mission states that a letter has been received from Bishop Scott, dated Tien-Tsin, June 6, which says:

"There is the saddest news from Tung-Ching. Robinson and five Christians have been killed. The Tung-Ching church has been burned. The Tung-Ching church was sacked and Norman was carried off and killed."

CHECK ON THE CHINESE LEGATION.

German Government Would Allow It to Send or Receive Any Cipher Messages.

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BERLIN, July 18.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has notified the Chinese Legation that until further notice they will not be allowed to send telegrams in cipher or in secret language. Telegrams written in plain language must be submitted to Count von Bülow for his approval before they can be sent.

WANTED TO LYNCH SUN WAH.

Drunkman Ran in Fond de Las Shoots at a Chinaman—Crowd Also Attacks.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 18.—The Chinese Boxer trouble almost precipitated a riot to-night. As it was, Chauncey Richards took a shot at a Chinese laundryman named Sun Wah and the crowd that gathered came near lynching Sun Wah. Richards was intoxicated and meeting Sun Wah in front of his laundry began to abuse him. They argued the Boxer trouble for some time and finally got into a round-hand-fighting, during which Richards drew a revolver and fired at the laundryman's head. The bullet missed him, but the powder burned his face. A large crowd of men and boys gathered and shouts of "Lynch the Chinaman" and "Avenge Peking" were soon heard on all sides.

Sun Wah ran for his laundry with the crowd at his heels. The mob followed and was stopping the laundry when the police and Sheriff Force arrived and quelled the trouble. Richards was arrested and held in \$1,000 bonds, while the Chinaman was taken to the police station for safekeeping.

Sun Wah is one of the best-known Chinese in the Northwest. He has a number of laundries in Wisconsin, and at one time made special application for citizenship papers. He is prominent in the Chinese Masons of this country.

AMERICAN LOSSES AT TIEN-TSIN.

Corrected Report of the Killed and Wounded of the Ninth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first information received by the War Department direct from the Ninth Infantry, came in a cablegram this morning from Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, dated Chefoo, July 18. The despatch says:

"Casualties in the attack on Tien-Tsin, July 13: Killed—Col. E. H. Liscum and 7 enlisted men. Wounded—Capt. C. R. Noyes, not serious; Major James Regan, serious, not dangerous; Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieut. G. L. Lorton, not serious; Lieut. F. R. Lang, slight, and 7 enlisted men. Missing—Lieut. men, 2."

This cablegram settles a question which puzzled the War Department officials as to who is in command of the Ninth Infantry. Col. Coolidge, when last heard from, was in Manila and it was not known that he had gone to China.

Under date of Manila, July 18, Gen. MacArthur telegraphs the War Department that Col. Liscum's body was buried at Tongku, July 17, Tongku is a large town about two miles from Taku and is the sea terminus of the railroad that runs to Tien-Tsin and Peking. It is about thirty miles from Tien-Tsin.

Admiral Remy has been ordered by the Navy Department to-day correcting his other despatch and as to the names of the wounded army officers. He says:

"Latest reports do not indicate that army officers Major Lee, Capt. Brewster and Lieuts. Adams, Remey, Walcott and Walcott are wounded. Capt. G. L. Lorton, Marine Corps, wounded; and Lieut. L. R. Lang, army, wounded. An aide has gone to Tien-Tsin to get accurate information."

Cruiser Philadelphia Sails Under Sealed Orders.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 18.—Cruiser Philadelphia, which returned from the practice grounds at Port Angeles to Port Orchard Navy Yard, received sealed orders, and sailed at an early hour this morning. The vessel could not stay for a long voyage, and it is presumed that China is her destination.

Special Cabinet Meeting Called for To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A special meeting of the Cabinet has been called for 11 o'clock to-morrow to enable the President to arrange all matters in connection with the Chinese crisis before he returns to Canton. He will leave for Canton probably to-morrow evening.

Carl H. Schultz, 480 to 444 1st Av., N. Y. Pure and correct medical water from German distilled water and chemically pure ingredients—Ad.

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